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his fame; of the founding of Ellensburg in 1870. Altogether the fifty-five comparatively short chapters are of real interest, though there is no great amount of literary charm. Practically the whole book is devoted in one way or another to Indian affairs, but there is some genealogy and local history of the northwest, and one particularly well written chapter on Indian folklore.

The numerous illustrations, in every way appropriate to the text, are for the most part full page half tones. Except for the somewhat amateurish style in the way of book-making, there is little if any adverse criticism to offer. Almost any book of this kind ought to be received in the proper spirit and looked upon as a contribution to a certain phase of the history of our country, from which, as we have stated above, much may be gleaned.

W. H. MINER

*Western influence on political parties to 1825.* An essay in historical interpretation. By Homer C. Hockett, professor of American history, Ohio state university. [Ohio state university bulletin, 22: number 3, Contributions in history and political science, number 4] (Columbus: Ohio state university, 1917. 157 p. \$1.00)

This monograph was begun "in a search for the key to the political history of Monroe's presidency." This key Mr. Hockett seems to find in the growth of the west, which by 1824 had become so keenly conscious of its peculiar economic interests and voting strength that it laid claim, in the candidacies of Clay and Jackson, to the highest office in the land and to a determining influence in shaping national policies. "Only on the surface was the campaign of 1824 a personal contest among men holding 'common republican principles.' . . . That portion of the West which placed economic interests first followed Clay into the coalition with Adams which formed the National Republican party." To that portion of the west which placed democratic government first, the circumstances under which the national republican party was born gave great offense, and enabled the friends of Jackson to promote his cause in the name of popular rule. To the support of this element were gradually drawn the southern planters who, in an earlier period, had been allied with the northeast. Although feeling no enthusiasm for popular government, these aristocrats were opposed to the economic policy of the national republicans, and saw in Adams' inaugural address and first message that the south had nothing to expect from that party. This was the basis of the temporary union of the southern planters and Jackson's western following in common opposition to the party in power.

Not only was the economic development of the west the most important factor in the re-formation of parties between 1815 and 1825, but, in the

period immediately preceding, it had played an equally important part in the disappearance of the federalist party. Federalism had indeed been carried westward by migrating New Englanders, but it was unable long to withstand the democratic tendencies of the frontier, and in time disappeared in the rapidly rising republicanism, the process proceeding more rapidly in connection with national politics than in state and local campaigns. Detailed illustrations of this process of party amalgamation are drawn from the political development of western New York and Pennsylvania. This fusion was undoubtedly hastened also by the narrow opposition of eastern federalists to the admission of Tennessee and Ohio.

In time, however, a tendency appeared for the northeast to forget its earlier antipathy to the Ohio valley and for the northwest to forget its resentment of eastern opposition to western development. This, with the rapidly growing western consciousness of a certain community of interests with the old northeast, prepared the way for the political alliance of 1824 between the two sections. This alliance was based chiefly upon the sense of common, or, of at least, complementary interests in the maintenance of a protective tariff and internal improvements, and was hastened and facilitated by common opposition to the extension of slavery at the time of the admission of Missouri.

In these conclusions the well-read student of American history will perhaps not detect much if anything that is essentially new, but he will find them supported by an interesting array of corroborative testimony, drawn very extensively from contemporary local sources. The evidence imparts freshness and interest to this intensive study in politico-economic history.

As an introduction to his main thesis which has been summarized above, Mr. Hockett endeavors to show, in unnecessarily long preliminary sections, that "the first party divisions on a continental scale" were based upon the politico-economic antagonism between the frontier and the coast, which appeared in the middle of the eighteenth century and continued throughout the revolutionary and critical periods. This perhaps is the least original and least valuable part of the essay.

As a whole, the monograph fully realizes the author's hope that the essay might prove to be "sufficiently successful to warrant a continuation of this type of study for the period since 1825." The value of this scholarly work is enhanced by a large number of illuminating footnotes and by an extensive bibliography, from which, however, the page references to articles and essays in periodicals, annuals, and university studies have unfortunately been systematically omitted.

P. ORMAN RAY